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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Sunnyhill Water Association, Inc.
 Public Water Supply Name

0570014

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
- Advertisement in local paper
 On water bills
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: 05 / 26 / 12

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 05 / 29 / 12

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Robert S. Newberry, President
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 8, 2012
 Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
 Phone: 601-576-7518

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sunnyhill Water Association, Inc.

PWS #0570014
May 24, 2012

Is my water safe?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our water source is from 5 wells using water from the Miozone Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability
This source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Sunnyhill Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, which can enter your water from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Shilling, Certified Water Operator, at 601-249-3502. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meeting, which is held at 6:00PM on the third Monday of each month at the water office at 612 Delaware Avenue, Suite 4, McComb, MS.

Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
In accordance with the Radon Reduction Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radonolucides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a "Violation." This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," the SUNNYHILL WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride levels were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 17%.

Additional information for Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunnyhill Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested for information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have medicinal value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.5 1.1	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halogenated Acids (HAA3) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND 0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND 0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08 0.08	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 0.02	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0439	0.0439 0.0439	2011	No	Discharge of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Corrosion of brass pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.253	0.253 0.253	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	15	15 15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from medicinal factories
Arsenite (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waters
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5 0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electrical solder tin addition
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5 2.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	.0005 .0005	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5 0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	.0005	.0005 .0005	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violations Exceeding AL	Typical Source	
Isoprene Compounds							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Abbreviations
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA: Not applicable
ND: Not detected
NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions
Term **Definition**
ACLG MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
T T: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
L L: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact: Copies of this report are available at the Water Office.
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